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trustworthiness of every advertisement it prints and
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ing misleading statements or claims.

More or Less Monopolizing More
or Less of a Thing.

If the Sherman act is amended as Representative
Stanley proposes it will puzzle the courts to know
just what new force the words "in any degree" have
added to it. If the law is changed the judges will
be bound to assume that Congress had some pur-
pose in changing it, and they will have to wrestle
with the question what that purpose is, using, we
fear, no other means than the taboos of faculty of
reason.

What sense will the words "in any degree" convey
attached to the word monopolizing? The dictio-
naries say that the fundamental idea in monopolizing
is possessing to the exclusion of others, having ex-
clusive possession of. What degrees can there be
about that? To be sure, a man may have exclusive
possession of a part of an object or commodity, but
the phrase "in any degree" is not intended to apply
to partial monopoly, for the law as it stands forbids
monopolizing "any part" of interstate commerce.
When one is forbidden to monopolize any part of a
thing, what additional meaning is given to the pro-
hibition by making it read "monopolizing in any de-
gree any part" of that thing?

A man may be excluded from more or less of a
given possession, but how can he be excluded in
varying degrees from that part from which he is ex-
cluded? If he is excluded, how can he be more or
less excluded, except in so far as fractions of the
whole are concerned? And with regard to fractions
the law already makes provision. When you shut
your door in a man's face there isn't any more or
less about it; he is totally excluded, whether it be
from the whole house or from the particular room
in which you are monopolizing.

The intent which prompts the insertion of the
words "in any degree" will be plain enough to any
one who keeps in mind all the discussion that fol-
lowed the tobacco trust and Standard Oil decisions.
That intent is to narrow the court's discretion in ap-
plying the Sherman act. The avowed idea is to end
the "rule of reason." One fault to be found with
the proposed amendment is that it does not accom-
plish that purpose. Words that are perfectly mean-
ingless in the connection in which they are used
will not make the law any more specific than it is
nor leave less to the court's discretion.

The fear is honestly but mistakenly felt in some
quarters that the Sherman act interpreted "in the
light of reason" will not prohibit every restraint of
trade that ought to be prohibited. Accordingly it
is desired to catch the supposititious guilty trusts that
may escape. But how to do it? The amenders face
the same problem which the authors of the law
faced. And they solve it, so far as this proposal
goes, in the same way that its authors did, by put-
ting it up to the courts after adding some vague and
meaningless words by way of intimating that Con-
gress is very much in earnest about trust bunting
and would like the courts to be sure that no trust
escapes—or, to parallel the language of the amend-
ment, that none escapes "in any degree."

Security in Private Banking.

The representatives of private banks appearing
before the Senate Banking Committee have shown
a general willingness to submit to any reasonable
measure of state regulation. There can be little
doubt that the methods of operation disclosed by
the Siegel & Co. failure were exceptional. Just be-
cause similar banking annexes to other department
stores are conducted on sound principles their pro-
prietors will be little inconvenienced by new rules
for the restriction and protection of investments.

It is only proper that private banks which do a
business very much like that of savings banks, pay-
ing depositors savings banks rates of interest,
should be carefully supervised by the state. Many
small depositors doubtless fail to see the difference
between these institutions and savings banks in the
strict sense, and it would not only protect the public
but would probably popularize the private banks to
have it known that the latter institutions were also
safeguarded against mismanagement. Private banks
which pay no interest on deposits and have no sav-
ings feature ought, of course, to enjoy a wider lati-
tude.

Security is the main thing aimed at. A greater
sense of security in the conduct of private institu-
tions will in the long run benefit them as well as
their customers.

The Governor's Appointments a Test.

When the Legislature reconvenes this week Gov-
ernor Glynn is expected to send in several of the
many important appointments which he will be
called on to make soon—a larger number in a short
time, perhaps, than any Executive in recent years
has had to make. There are now two vacancies in
the upstate Public Service Commission, and there
soon will be another there and one in the New
York City Commission. There are appointments to
the Court of Appeals. There are the places in the
commission to administer the workmen's compensa-
tion law.

These are all good "jobs," regarded from the
standpoint of the "organization." If the Governor
fills them on that basis he will confirm to his last-
ing hurt the opinion he has already fostered by his
conduct in the highway graft scandals—that he is
entirely too friendly with Tammany for the public's
liking. If the Governor fills them as Mayor Mitchell
has filled his places here, with a view of selecting
the men best fitted for the work, and always of
getting men of known character and ability, not
professional politicians or officeholders, he will have
a chance of convincing the public that he has merely
made a grievous mistake as to highway matters.
The character of these appointments will be a rigid

test for the Governor. He has to his credit several
important reform laws, put on the statute books
against Tammany's desire. But, after all, Tammany
cares little for laws which it can evade or break, if
it has in office men who can protect the lawbreak-
ers and help along the "organization." The jobs are
the important thing for the Tiger, and for just that
reason these nominations are of superlative im-
portance to Governor Glynn in his somewhat equivocal
situation.

Starting Right.

The new Board of Aldermen is getting started
right. It is a sign of the new awakening of self-
regard in that body that the Welfare Committee will
report to-morrow a rule forbidding further consid-
eration of resolutions granting permits to indi-
viduals to put up awnings, expose show cases or to
parade the streets with advertising signs. The
charter forbids special legislation of this sort, yet
former boards indulged in it to the extent of one
thousand permits a year, on the theory that peddling
out such petty privileges was the main part of a city
legislature's work.

The erection of signs and awnings and the carry-
ing through the streets of advertising placards are
regulated by a general ordinance, and individual
permits are extra-legal and superfluous. The new
board, therefore, drops a piece of humbug, involv-
ing much waste of time, in order to devote itself to
more serious subjects. The more seriously it takes
its duties (and it has many duties really worth
while) the more seriously it will be taken by the
public. Under Tammany rule its reputation fell far.
Its personnel has now been greatly improved and it
is showing a real ambition to become a useful factor
in the city government. The public is keenly in-
terested in the work of the new board, and will give it
full credit for its fight to get away from the old
traditions of torpor and placenary politics.

Construing the Direct Election Amendment.

The judgment passed by the Senate Committee on
Privileges and Elections upon the credentials offered
by Blair Lee, of Maryland, and Frank P. Glass, of
Alabama, ought to dispose of all attempts to con-
strue the popular election-of-Senators amendment to
the Constitution in a narrow and obstructive way.
In these two cases two obvious technicalities were
brushed aside.

Mr. Lee was elected last fall to fill a vacancy
caused by the death of Ishor Rayner. The last
clause of the Seventeenth Amendment—not very
precisely drawn—says: "This amendment shall not
be so construed as to affect the election or term of
any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part
of the Constitution." The obvious purpose of the
drafters was to protect Senators already constitu-
tionally elected, since in some states under the old
system elections were made to the Senate one, two
or even three years in advance, and the amendment
might have been ratified after a Senator had been
chosen and yet long before the general election day
just prior to the beginning of his term. Some over-
narrow constructionists took the text to mean that
the term was to be protected regardless of the in-
cumbent, and that a vacancy in it caused by death
or resignation would have to be filled by the old
method until the term itself should run out.

The committee has rightly rejected that construc-
tion in both the Lee and Glass cases. It seated Mr.
Lee, who was elected to fill a vacancy caused by
death, and refused to seat Mr. Glass, who was ap-
pointed to fill a similar vacancy. In both instances,
moreover, the committee held that no special state
enactment is required to put the Seventeenth
Amendment into effect. A Governor is authorized
to issue a call for the election of a Senator, even if
the state statutes do not name the Senatorship as
an office to be filled at a general election.

We do not doubt that the Senate will uphold the
committee. The new constitutional method should
be applied from now on without question in all the
states.

The Religion of the Future.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Har-
vard University, seems to have aroused a small
theological tempest by his recent forecast of the
religion of the future, and the general conclusion of
the orthodox parsons is that while Dr. Eliot is an
able educator and a good man he is a very poor
theologian. This mild condemnation strikingly re-
presents the great advance in toleration and charity
made by the world in these recent years. In the
old days of a more indiscriminating faith such an
utterance as that of Dr. Eliot would have sub-
jected its author to death, and any one who had
dared to call him a good man would also have
been severely punished.

The critics of Dr. Eliot say that his description
of the religion of the future is simply Unitarianism
in its best clothes, and that Unitarianism has com-
pletely failed to reach the heart and conscience of
the world. It is too coldly intellectual, they say,
and too rationalistic for the daily needs of the
average man, and for that reason it is among the
smallest of all the religious bodies in the United
States. Is it likely, they ask, that a religion which
has been thus rejected by the great majority of
Christians will become the religion of the future?

Putting the question in that way would, inde-
ed, seem to be a conclusive answer to Dr. Eliot's fore-
cast of religion. And yet it is not so. It has been
said that Unitarianism as an organization has not
grown because the orthodox churches have absorbed
so much of its spirit and atmosphere that they have
come to stand for many of the great ideas that it
stands for. The same thing has been said of Uni-
versalism. It has not grown because those who
reject eternal punishment can remain members in
good standing in some orthodox church, and there-
fore they find it unnecessary formally to become
Universalists.

It is possible that neither Dr. Eliot's forecast of
the religion of the future nor that of any one else
will turn out to be true. The coming religion will
represent no one present day denominational type,
but the permanent elements and ideals in them all
that make an enduring appeal to the many sided
nature of man. Evolution has a way of contemptu-
ously ignoring our little pet views of its operation
and producing something that in our wisest mo-
ments we could not have imagined as even remotely
possible.

It's lucky for ex-Chief Moore that he was never
a weather forecaster in Japan.

Huerta would surely go if he ever heard the voice
of destiny addressing him in the high staccato of
"Jim Ham" Lewis.

Roger Sullivan, the Democratic boss in Illinois, is
going to run for the Senatorial nomination as an
exponent of the Wilson policies. That news ought
to elicit a telegram of congratulations from the Hon.
"Jim" Smith.

The Conning Tower

Lines, on Reading These Excerpts from a Play
by Gertrude Stein.

MAERDEN HARTLEY.

A COOK, A COOK CAN SEE. POINTEDLY IN UN-
IFORM, EXERTION IS A MEDIUM. A COOK CAN SEE.
CLARK WHICH IS AWFUL, CLARK WHICH IS SHAME-
FUL, CLARK AND ORDER.

A PIN IS A PLUMP POINT AND PECKING AND COM-
BINED AND MORE MUCH MORE IS IN FINE.

RATS IS, RATS IS OAKEN, ROBBER, HEIGHT, AGE,
MILES, PLASTER, PEDDLE, MORE ORDER.

BAKE, A BARN HAS CAUSE AND MORE LATE OAK-
CAKE SPECIALLY.

SPEND RUBBER, HOLDER AND COAL, HIGH, CARE-
FUL IN A POINTED COLLAR, A HIDEOUS SOUTH-
WEST IS ALWAYS A CLIMB IN AGED SELDOM SEC-
URED PLAYING UNTIMELY, NECESSITY WHITE,
HOOR IN A BLAZE.

BREAK, SKY BLUE LIGHT, OBLIQUELY, IN A CUT
CARPET, IN THE PACK, A SOUND.

I do not get you, Gertrude Stein;
The reason why I can't define;
But hereto I fix my sign;
I do not get you, Gertrude Stein.

Miss Stein's amorphous playwritings go the stuff
known as *vers libre* three or seven better. Speaking
of *vers libre*, C. R. W. offers that it is called free
verse because those who write it haven't been able
to get more for it.

They draw the lines a bit conservatively at Prince-
ton, too. Thus the question on a banquet invitation:
"Will you be accompanied by wife or lady?"

"WHOM ARE YOU?" ASKED NELL BRINKLEY.
[From The Journal.]

I saw, speaking aloud, so whomsoever listened might
hear, the sparrow and the golden canary—the butter-
fly and the daisy—the bright-eyed redbird and the
little house dog.

"Neither a borrower nor a lender be," said Ben
Franklin.—Sunday American.

"But," as Will Shakespeare used to say, "little
boats must keep near shore."

It is Fine, Isn't it? Also Unusual.

I'd love to write to F. P. A.,
I think it must be fine
To know exactly what to say,
And just what name to sign.

INSCITE.

The esteemed Fourth Estate joins the Good Sports
Club by writing that the error attributed to W. L. C.
was not his, but the linotype's and proofreader's.

WHADDIE MEAN, MR. OCHS, YOU LOST YOUR DOG
AND LET THE HERALD FIND IT?
[From the Herald.]

Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, proprietor of the New York Times,
obtained the return of his valuable Pekingese, Foo Foo,
which had strayed away from home, through an advertise-
ment in the Herald yesterday.

A Baltimore banking house's circular vouchsafes
the info that "New Haven has become a cropper."
Which ought to start a stock flurry as soon as the
exchange opens this morning.

Gotham Gleanings

*** For today, partly cloudy.
*** Subscriptions are coming in nicely.
*** The service on the subway continues
about the same, same being bad.

*** Gene Worden says he likes this paper
finely, our rejoinder being thanks Gene we
strive to please.

*** Quite chilly yesterday (Sun.) but
many of our townsfolk were out braving the
rigors of Boreas, etc.

*** Rev. McCurdy preached yesterday
a. m. at the Morningside church, quite a
crowd being there.

*** Will White of Emporia wires
GOTHAM GLEANINGS he will not run
for Gov. of Kansas.

*** That announcement we spoke of last
wk. will be all ready to make about next wk.
It is good news, o. k.

*** Quite an accident happened to Jimmy
Forbes' house in Harmon, the pipes having
broken and spoiled lots of furniture, etc.

*** Freddy Steele has lost his title as the
world's worst pool player, Ed Van Zile being
same now. Freddy put up a game fight, tho'.

*** This yrs. cider crop is pretty bad. The
stuff sold in the stores here as sweet cider is
pretty poor, and there ought to be a law,
say we.

*** Mr. and Mrs. Crosby Gaige contem-
plate to go south to St. Augustine and the
Bahamas next Sat. Almost every train car-
ries some one to the southland's sunny climes
nowadays, seems like.

*** Charley Riegelman the w. k. atty-at-
law who said two weeks ago well I am going
to give you a fine paper-cutter and we said all
right Charley is back from Omaha, Neb.
where he was on legal business.

The press of the cities would render a great ser-
vice and enhance the standing of country publishers
as constructive forces in community affairs by de-
volving more space to items which advertise the pro-
gress being made over the state and less attention
to grammatical errors or local matters which tend
to bring ridicule upon the country press in particu-
lar and the rural districts in general.—Resolution
adopted by the Missouri Press Association.

We wince, as usual. Our advice to the rural press,
however, is to spoof the metropolitan dailies. Vin
Astor of here had a cold last week, and every paper
in town frontpaged him.

THE SEX PROBLEM IN NEWARK, N. Y.

[From the Newark (N. Y.) Union-Gazette.]

Mr. Sweet is married and has four children, Richard and
Berton, and two daughters, Vera and Ruth.

Sincerity isn't so common as it might be. Two
playwrights were asked recently to lend their names
to the espousal of a certain cause. One answered
that he was opposed to it, but didn't mind putting
his name down as favoring it; the other said he
served the public, some of whom were against it,
therefore he couldn't afford to identify himself with
it, although really an advocate.

Speaking of Taking a Stand, there is a large town
where the newspapers are so fearful that their dar-
ingest policy is Swat the Fly.

This Rafter of Ratiocination, bold and intrepid,
fearless and unshackled, ever shall be true to its
policy:

Hew to the lastline, let the chips fall where they
may.

F. P. A.

A CLEAN SWEEP FOR POVERTY.



News Item—The Mayor will put the unemployed at work.

THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for
Public Debate.

REFUGES FROM THE COLD

A Reader Suggests That Office Building
Corridors Be Thrown Open at Night.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In these merciless cold days the
misery of the homeless who can obtain
no shelter and warmth is most appalling.
The Municipal Lodging House and the
Charity pier cope with the situation as
best they can. But the accommodations
offered by these are by no means suffi-
cient to relieve all applicants. These
people need warmth and cover, and need
it at once if they are to be saved from
being frozen. Moreover, for a good many
of these the Municipal Lodging House is
situated at a great distance, and it in-
volves great hardship for them to reach
the place.

Here is a suggestion: There are a num-
ber of office buildings, with big, warm
arcades. These arcades are used as pub-
lic thoroughfares during the day. The
buildings are deserted, or almost so, after
5 or 6 o'clock. Would it not be a humane
act on the part of the owners of such
buildings to throw the doors of these
hallways open at night, and thus offer
shelter to the most unfortunate of men
who otherwise have to spend the night
crouching stealthily in a cold corridor,
or being driven away every time a late
tenant comes home?

I. S. A.
New York, Jan. 13, 1914.

RELIEF FOR THE "PEG POST" MEN

A Wagon with Refreshments Is Sug-
gested for the Winter Nights.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Our Police Commissioner is hu-
mane enough to shorten the "fixed post"
service of policemen during this severe
spell. Would not a car fashioned after
the plan of the "owl wagon" (which cir-
culates where entertainments are being
held and provides warm rationals to the
drivers and chauffeurs awaiting in the
streets) prove serviceable for our Police
Department? Were such a wagon to
leave the precinct station house hourly
during these cold nights with hot coffee
for the men on post it would serve not
alone humane purposes, but practical as
well, for on its rounds it would prove a
police surveillance or patrol.

LEWIS PHILLIPS.
No. 886 Park avenue, New York, Jan.
14, 1914.

THE "WHITE SLAVE" FILMS

Their Suppression by the Police Is Up-
held as a Public Necessity.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To "differ" with a Manhattanite is
one of the natural instincts of our friends
across the river. Therefore it is with
amicable concern that I face the argu-
ments of your Brooklyn correspondent.

As was stated in my previous letter, the
theatres where the much-discussed films
are being shown are not habituated by
the innocent girls who fall into the trap
set by the "white slaves." The audience
consists mostly of unfortunate women,
their abominable parasites and the degener-
ates who create the demand for im-
morality.

I have seen these people; I have lis-
tened to their snatches of conversation.
I know what they are. No self-respecting
girl would care to sit in this nest of
crime. If the films do not reach the inno-
cent girl, can they be called effective? If

they are ineffective, can they be called
anything but worthless?

Censorship by the police is a necessity.
To preserve the equilibrium of society
there must be somebody to judge for
those who are not wise enough to judge
for themselves. One can't play with fire
without getting burned, nor can one im-
bibe rotten books, plays and picture films
without soiling his mind. Our police force
is by no means a prudent body. Every
right-thinking citizen should inspire con-
fidence in our much-misunderstood guard-
ians of the peace in the suppressing of in-
decency for the welfare of society.

GEORGE W. VAN SICKLE.
No. 57 West 88th street, New York,
Jan. 13, 1914.

THE "STAR" SOLOIST

May His Day End for the Symphony
Concert.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Last night's regular Philharmonic
concert, with a "star" soloist, failed to
draw a fairly large audience, while ex-
actly a week ago the Boston Symphony
Orchestra, in the same hall and without
the magnetic attraction of soloists, played
to hundreds of "standees." Referring to
last night's performance, your music re-
viewer suggests that "if Mr. Elman is
unable to fill the house, it is about time
to ask what is the matter with the musi-
cal situation." As he does not hazard an
answer himself, I wish the scholarly Mr.
Krehbiel would attempt to resolve this
serious mystery and tell us just what is
the matter with a musical community
which no longer grows hysterical over
its Mischa Elmans.

A couple of years ago the writer, in a
communication to this newspaper, inci-
dentally alluded to the significant fact
that many mature music lovers ardently
hope for the day when "stars" at sym-
phonic concerts shall become as unneces-
sary financially as they are usually un-
desirable artistically. The number of
"starless" symphonic concerts since cour-
ageously given by our leading orchestral
organizations would seem to forecast the
coming of that happy day—or is the wish
father to the thought again?

DAVID A. MODELLE.
New York, Jan. 13, 1914.

FAT VERSUS MERE FAT

Dr. Halton Draws a Fine Distinction in
Damning the Quiet, Cowlike Woman.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In discussing fat as an attribute of
the ideal woman in your paper of January
14 my remarks, being rather technical,
were somewhat misapprehended by your
reporter, and thereby needlessly anguished
was inflicted upon one "Fat Suffragist,"
who thereupon abuses me—calls me a
"near leader" of suffrage, and says my
remarks are harmful to the cause of
woman's enfranchisement.

What I did say was that mere fat, as
fat, was not an essential quality of the
ideal woman, desirable for race better-
ment; and that any considerable quantity
of fat was undesirable, because it is a
known fact that fat accumulations inter-
fere with fecundity. Fat women are not
prolific race bearers and are often sterile.
Besides which, it is known that fat wom-
en are often failures at nursing their chil-
dren, as fat cows are poor milk producers.
Also, I said that in these days of mod-
ern hygienic enlightenment any consid-
erable accumulations of fat were un-
necessary and avoidable, and that those

people who allowed themselves to be
fat thereby interfered with their own
clancy, and reminded me of the pro-
fane gras goose—only that their lives
nobody any good.

I resent the imputation so often
by men doctors that a woman is
to be the ideal type, should remain
do nothing and accumulate fat.

DR. MARY HALTON

No. 315 Madison avenue, New York
15, 1914.

A FABLE ON BANKING

Any Attempt to Displace New York
the Financial Centre Must Fail.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: It is a good idea at this time
the nation's history to recall the fable
brought before the Roman people
at a time when everybody was
apart instead of together. The army
and belly rebelled against the head
because they thought the head was
too good a time and not doing any
work; they refused to perform their
duties; they all wanted to take
affairs, and the result naturally was
the man in the case languished.

To-day there has been stirred up in
New York, the natural financial
of the country, a feeling that it is
not perform the functions of a finan-
centre. Those who have been de-
into actively adopting this feeling
actuated by theory and ignore plain
and actual conditions. So long as
New York is the biggest and richest city
country it must necessarily be the
financial centre, and any arbitrary
attempt to interfere with this arrange-
ment will be just as futile as would be
attempt to dislodge London from its
position as the financial centre of the
world.

I am a Southerner, but I do not
any attempt to interfere with normal
conditions will help the South any.
For instance, that the little town of
Houston should become jealous of
of the fact that Houston has a
larger market than they have, and
that they would try to break up the
position by a plan to institute regional
markets throughout the district. The
less they would find, even in Houston,
this age of floundering, a number of
people who would favor the plan. The
person of any common sense would
that either Houston or any smaller
would be benefited by an attempt to
bitrarily distribute market. The
size of banks or markets must be
naturally regulated by the normal
supply and demand.

SCUDDAY RICHARDS

Houston, Tex., Jan. 9, 1914.

Laughter in Fourteenth Street

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Murphy's man Delaney "gag-
gating" the department presided over
Murphy's man Carlisle is enough to
the porky jowl of the Jack Potters
Fourteenth Street shake with
OBSERVER

New York, Jan. 13, 1914.